

REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Reconsideration is respectfully requested. The original claims have been replaced by claims substantially identical to the claims of the corresponding European application. The Section 112 issues have also been addressed.

New independent claims 20 and 24 include the inventive features of the original claims 1 and 2 as well as features from paragraphs 0003, 0004 and 0020 of the published US application, such that on an inner side of at least one side wing, the cover unit has an inwardly projected rib for the latching of the cover unit in the tilted state, the rib being arranged at a distance from a rotary support in the direction of the top side of the cover unit and, upon tilting of the cover unit, can be guided at least partially along a curved outer contour of the fastening part. Figures 3 and 4 show clearly that a rotary support is located at a distance to the rib. It can be taken from Figure 4 that the contour along which the rib can run when tilting the cover unit is an outer contour of the fastening part. Furthermore, the outer contour is a curved contour as shown in Figure 4.

None of the cited prior art documents disclose or suggest a wiper arm according to new independent claims 20 and 24.

None of the cited prior art documents, in particular not JP 2002-2455, Tsukamoto et al. (US 2002/0152575) or Rogers et al. (US 4,318,201), disclose or suggest a wiper arm as presently claimed. JP 2002-2455 discloses only a rib which is arranged at a distance from a rotary support in the direction of the bottom side of the cover unit. Furthermore, the rib is not arranged to be guided at least partially along a curved outer contour of the fastening part, but to be guided along a curved depression in the side wall of the fastening part. The prior art solution is much more complex and costly than the inventive arrangement according to new claims 20 and 24.

Tsukamoto et al. discloses a holding projection (35) which is hemispherical. A rib is neither disclosed nor suggested by Tsukamoto et al. Furthermore, Tsukamoto does not disclose or suggest a curved outer contour of the fastening part along which the rib can be guided. The curved contour has the advantage that a force which is produced due to the guiding of the rib

along the contour is aligned perpendicular to the axis of the rotary support. Thus, the force can be compensated by the rotary support without affecting the connection between the fastening part and the cover unit. According to Tsukamoto et al. a force produced during the tilting movement would be aligned parallel to the axis of the rotary support and would therefore loosen the hinge projections (34) from the corresponding hinge holes (26) of the rotary support.

Also, Figs. 9 to 14 of Tsukamoto et al. do not disclose or suggest the wiper arm or the cover unit as presently claimed. In particular, Fig. 14A discloses the arrangement of the nose (68) at a distance from a rotary support (64), but in the direction of the bottom side of the cover unit. Thus, the nose is neither located between the rotary unit and the top side of the cover unit nor can it be guided along an outer curved contour of the fastening part.

Rogers et al. neither discloses nor suggests the use of the cover unit at all and therefore does not suggest the claimed invention.

The remaining references also do not disclose or suggest the wiper arm or the cover unit as presently claimed. Therefore, independent claims 20 and 24 and dependent claims 21-23 and 25-33 are allowable.

In view of the foregoing, entry of the above amendment and allowance of claims 20-33 are respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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